

terday morning, French time, it was generally assumed here that the German envoys within the French lines had been instructed by wireless to sign the terms.

Forty-seven hours had been required for the courier to reach German headquarters and unquestionably several hours were necessary for the examination of the terms and a decision. It was regarded as possible, however, that the decision may have been made at Berlin and instructions transmitted from there by the new German government.

Germany has been given until 11 o'clock this morning, French time, or 6 o'clock Washington time, to accept. So hostilities will end at the hour set by Marshal Foch for a decision by Germany for peace or for continuation of the war.

The momentous news that the armistice had been signed was telephoned to the White House for transmission to the President a few minutes before it was given to the newspaper correspondents. Later it was said there would be no statement from the White House at this time.

## Berlin Seized by Reds; Troops Join Revolution

Continued from page 1

action was for the purpose of assuring the provisioning of the army and assisting in the solution of demobilization problems.

The Wolf Bureau, the semi-official news agency of Germany, announced in a dispatch from Berlin that it has been taken over by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council.

## Berlin Mutiny Bloodless; Bertha Krupp Arrested

BASEL, Nov. 10.—An official dispatch received by the Havas Agency from Berlin to-day says:

"Official—The revolution has resulted in a striking victory almost without the effusion of blood.

"A general strike was declared this morning. It brought a cessation of work in all workshops at about 10 o'clock.

"A regiment of Nuremberg Chasseurs passed over to the people. Other troops rapidly followed their action.

"The Alexander Regiment, after hearing a declaration by Deputy Wells, went over to the revolution."

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Essen, where the great Krupp steel works are situated, is reported to be in the hands of the revolutionaries, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife (Bertha Krupp) have been arrested.

### Leipzig and Stuttgart Join

Leipzig, the largest city in Saxony; Stuttgart, the capital of Württemberg, and Cologne and Frankfurt have joined the revolution, according to reports from the Danish frontier, telegraphed here by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Soldiers' Councils at Stuttgart, Cologne and Frankfurt have decided to proclaim a republic.

A Council of Workmen and Soldiers has been established at Chemnitz, Saxony, according to the Wolf News Agency. The Council took charge of military and civil affairs. There were no disturbances. The Council proclaimed that its aim was a socialist republic for Germany.

In some places, notably in Anhalt, Hesse-Darmstadt and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the princely houses are cooperating with the reforming parties in establishing a new order of things.

An official dispatch from Darmstadt, capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, announces that the Grand Duke of Hesse has decreed the formation of a Council of State to take over the business of the government "until a final settlement of the questions arising from the present situation."

Up to the present the most serious conflict has taken place in Kiel. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils in most of the large cities appear to be devoting their first efforts to organizing the food supplies, foreseeing that any lack of provision in this respect will prove a fruitful source of disorder.

Delegates of the revolutionary German navy arrived in Berlin Friday, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. They conferred for several hours with the Minister of Marine and with members of the Reichstag majority parties.

It is stated that Hugo Haase, a Socialist leader in the Reichstag, has the situation at Hamburg in hand.

A train filled with soldiers has been sent from Bremen to persuade other towns to join the revolution, says a dispatch from the Danish frontier, forwarded here by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

### Aix-la-Chapelle Seized

Among the latest towns to come under the control of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils are Aix-la-Chapelle, Cassel, Nuremberg, Mannheim, Gladbach and Muenster, says an Amsterdam dispatch. A general strike has been proclaimed at Nuremberg and Mannheim.

Order has been restored at Hamburg, where the police have been permitted to resume their duties under the direction of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils. Places of public amusement have been reopened.

At Cologne the whole garrison sided with the Workers' Council, whose programme included, according to the Cologne "Gazette," the abolition of all German dynasties, the annulment of war loans, with special consideration for the subscribers from the poorer classes; the liberation of all political prisoners and the abolition of saluting.

The military and civil prisoners in Cologne are in the hands of the council, and already all the prisoners have been released. The majority and minority sections of the Socialists have been fused.

Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation. At Lubeck a lawyer was charged with treason because he acted without authority from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in liberating prisoners.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9 (By The Associated Press).—German guard vessels in the mine fields off the Great Belt and Little Belt have left their stations. The crews forced the officers to leave the vessels and then hoisted the red flag.

### More Battleship Crews Join

The crews of the German dreadnoughts Posen, Ostfriesland, Nassau and Oldenburg, in Kiel Harbor, have joined the revolution. Marines occupied the lock gates at Ostmoor and fought down a coast artillery division which offered resistance.

Six more cruisers flying the red flag arrived at Hamburg last night, says a Wolf News Agency dispatch received here.

Up to Friday night the number of persons killed at Kiel was twenty-eight, according to information received here. The majority of these were officers.

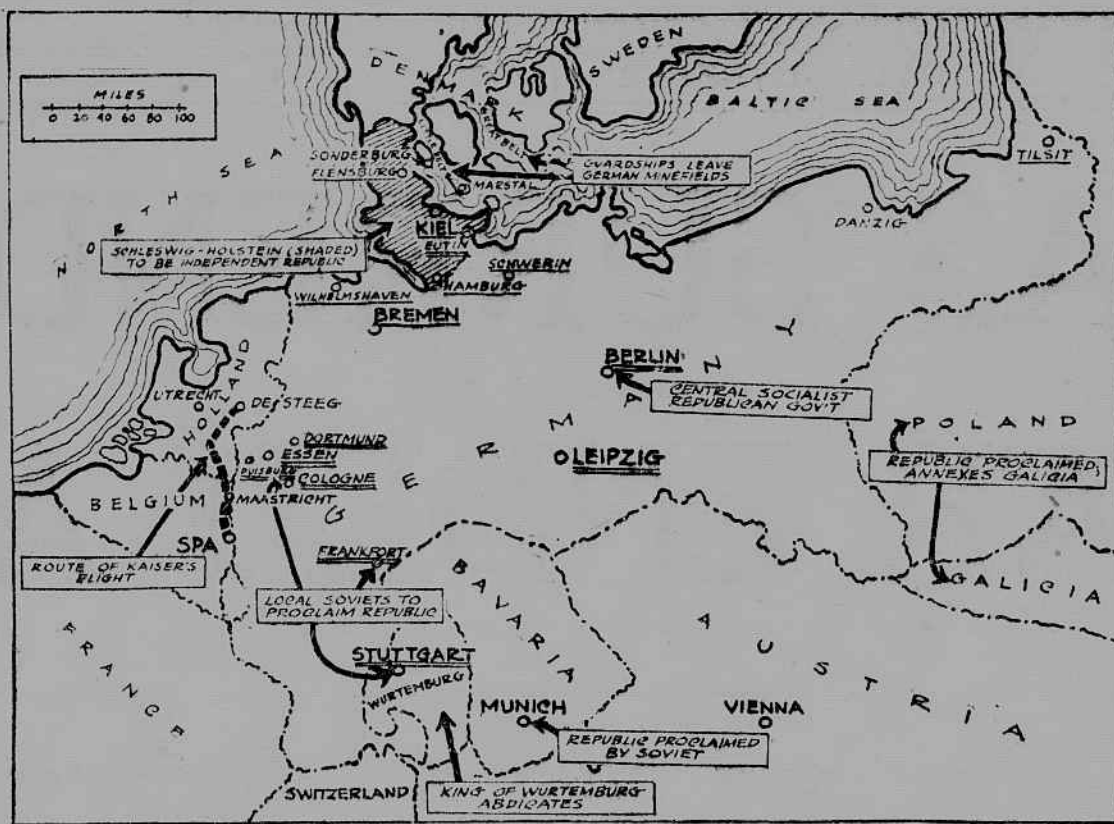
The railway stations in the entire industrial districts of Germany from Dortmund to Duisburg have been occupied by the Soldiers' Councils, according to a dispatch from Essen. There were no disorders.

The German training ship Schlesien, with 400 men on board, which fled from Kiel when the sailors' revolt broke out there, has arrived at Marstal in distress. The crew had been unable to obtain water at other Danish ports. Two German cruisers in control of Red forces are watching outside of Marstal.

The commander of the Schlesien says that he believes Danzig is the only German port he can safely enter.

The Schlesien is a pre-dreadnought battleship. It is 413 feet long and displaces 13,000 tons. Marstal, where she took refuge, is a small port on the east coast of the island of Aroe, in the Baltic.

## GERMANY IN THE GRIP OF THE REDS



The revolt in Germany has spread from the coastal regions to practically all parts of the country. Cities previously reported held by the Socialists are underlined; those reported yesterday are twice underlined.

Sonderburg is in the hands of the revolutionists and the red flag has been raised on ships there.

Sonderburg is situated on the island of Alsens, Schleswig. It is thirteen miles northeast of Flensburg. It has a population of 5,000.

The "Rhenish Westfalian Zeitung," of Essen, announces that Eutin, the capital of the principality of Luebeck, is in the hands of the Soldiers' Council. Many persons, both civilians and military, have been shot.

## Troops Back Socialists In Seizing Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Radio advices sent out by the German station at Nauen and picked up by the American naval towers were made public to-day by the State Department, with the explanation that it did not vouch for their authenticity. The messages described the events of Saturday in Berlin, showing that the Socialist party had taken control of the government there.

The first dispatch says that on Saturday morning the Socialist party announced its intention of leaving the Cabinet, and a delegation from regiments of the garrisons of Berlin and neighboring towns expressed their allegiance to the new government.

### Socialists Demand Control

On Saturday Deputies Ebert and Scheidemann called on the Chancellor and stated that they had decided to take the government into their hands.

Much of the matter was the same as that made public by the British Wireless Press, except for slight differences in translation from the German in which it was sent out. It appeared to show the revolutionary movement in entire accord with Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist leader selected for Chancellor under the regency of Prince Maximilian.

One of the messages describing events not yet mentioned by the British wireless follows:

"On the morning of Saturday, November 9, Socialist party declared that (it) leaves Cabinet. Since then Socialists and Independent Socialist committee were holding permanent joint sitting in Reichstag, where soon afterward appeared delegations of various regiments garrisoned in Berlin and neighboring towns in order express their allegiance to new popular government. Building of Socialist newspaper 'Vorwaerts' was occupied by squad of three hundred riflemen in order protect against possible eventualities on side of former regime."

### Sailors March On Capital

"Movement among troops had originated by speech made by Reichstag member Wells in courtyard of barracks of Alexander Regiment, upon which regiment, together with large number of its officers, decided upon sending mentioned delegation to Reichstag."

"At noon Socialists Ebert and Scheidemann went in military automobile, accompanied by troops, to Chancellor and declared that (they) were decided take government in their hands."

"In Reichstag further arrived delegation sent by three thousand sailors who are marching in direction Berlin, and are expected during afternoon. It is reported that they are equally ready to express allegiance to new popular government."

## Bavarian Republic Wants To Lead Germany to Peace

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—The proclamation issued in Munich in behalf of the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants, which constituted itself into a Diet, announcing a republic had been formed in Bavaria, declared that the "Democratic and Socialist Republic of Bavaria has the strength to realize a peace for Germany, preserving that country from the worst."

The proclamation, after promising a Constituent Assembly, to be elected by all adult men and women, says that Bavaria will make Germany ready for a league of nations. It continues:

"The present revolution is needed to complete the self-government of the people before enemy armies stream across our country or before troops should, after the armistice, bring about chaos."

"The Council will insure strict order. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of Soldiers' Councils. Officers acquiescing in the altered situation will not be hindered in their duties."

"We reckon on the cooperation of the entire population. All officials will remain at their posts."

"Fundamental social and political reforms will immediately commence."

ZURICH, Nov. 10.—The disorder has subsided in Munich, according to the latest reports. The whereabouts of the King is unknown. The casualties in the rioting are few, being confined for the most part to officers who resisted.

The Landtag has been dissolved. Only Socialists and Deputies are permitted to enter the building. Looters are being shot.

## Schleswig-Holstein Republic Formed by Reds' Proclamation

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Schleswig-Holstein, the Prussian province which formerly belonged to Denmark, is to be proclaimed an independent republic, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Industrial districts have been established in the various cities under the same general plan.

Schleswig-Holstein, a province of Northwest Prussia, taken from Denmark in 1864, has been a prominent center of the growing unrest in Germany. The province has for centuries been the source of contention and war in Europe, chiefly because of diplomatic and political relations to the Danish crown on one hand and the German confederation on the other.

The whole question of the disposition of the two "little duchies" came to a crisis in 1863, upon the extinction of

### Huns Admit Fear of Battle Caused Revolt

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—The Berlin "Vossische Zeitung" and "Vorwaerts" confirm the fact that the inception of the revolution at Kiel was due to the mistaken idea that a cruise had been ordered and that it was intended to give battle to the British fleet.

The male line of the reigning house in Denmark and the death of the last heir to the duchies. The racial conflict between German and Dane in the province added difficulties to the legal question. After the war of 1863-64, in which Austria and Prussia overran Denmark, the last named state renounced all claims to the duchies, and Austria, which had aided Prussia against the Danes, ceded her rights to Schleswig to Prussia, with the reservation that "the population of the north of Schleswig shall again be united with Denmark in the event of their expressing a desire to be by a vote freely exercised." Under the Danish-Prussian treaty the people of the duchies were allowed six years to choose their country to which they wished to move if they so desired.

Taking advantage of the terms of these treaties, about 50,000 from Northern Schleswig (one-third of the population) migrated to Denmark pending the plebiscite which was to restore their country to them. But the plebiscite never came.

### Red Flag Floats Over Berlin Palace Of Hohenzollerns

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Dr. Liebknecht, the noted Socialist, who spent many months in prison for antagonizing the German government and who was released recently, according to a Copenhagen dispatch has issued the following announcement at Berlin in behalf of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council:

"The presidency of the police, as well as the chief command, is in our hands. Our comrades will be released."

The red banner has been hoisted on the royal palace and the red flag is waving from the Brandenburg gate.

Among those killed in the fighting at the "Cockchafer" barracks was one of the workmen's leaders, known as "Comrade" Hobersroth.

How far the example of the Russian Bolsheviks influenced the German upheaval is an interesting question. Some German newspapers as late as Friday described the movement as Bolshevik.

Red flags figured frequently in the various risings and Chancellor Ebert's motor car floats the international emblem. The shoulder straps were torn from the uniforms of officers in a number of cities and even the soldiers' insignia were stripped from them. Russian prisoners played a part in the demonstrations in two or three towns.

Reports by way of Geneva describe the revolution as continuing quietly in the twelve principal towns and ports, which are now ruled by the Soviet, consisting of workmen, soldiers and sailors. The red flag has been hoisted everywhere, even above the Cologne Cathedral.

### Kaiser's Son-in-Law Held Many Shadowy Claims to Kingdom

The "abdication" of Ernest August, Duke of Brunswick, may mean he has again indicated his intention to give up his claim to the throne of the House of Hanover, which he yielded five years ago.

On the other hand it may mean he renounces the claims of his wife and son (the Kaiser's daughter and grandson) to the imperial and royal throne.

The Duke of Brunswick is the second son of the Duke of Cumberland, of the House of Guelph, and hence is a royal prince of Great Britain. His grandfather, King George of Hanover, had sided with Austria against Prussia in 1866 in the Six Weeks' War, as a consequence of which Hanover was overrun by the Prussians and the Hanoverian royal house deposed.

Prince Ernest August was born in Penzance, near Vienna, on November 17, 1887. He entered the Prussian army in 1905 and was killed in action when his brother's death placed him in line as heir to the throne of both Hanover and Brunswick he came into favor with Kaiser Wilhelm II. In May, 1913, he married the Kaiser's only daughter, Victoria Louise, and in November of that year the duchy of Brunswick was restored to him, though under an agreement in which he promised to swear loyalty to the German Emperor and Emperor and to the German rulers of Germany. He thus implicitly, though not actually, renounced his pretensions to the kingdom of Hanover, which was annexed to the great war.

At the outbreak of the great war the new Duke of Brunswick took command of the Zieten Hussars on the French frontier. In November, 1914, he was wounded, but recovered and

## Kaiser Shivers as He Abdicates; Socialists Demand Princes' Exile

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Emperor William signed a letter of abdication Saturday morning at the German Grand Headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The German Crown Prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly afterward.

Before placing his signature to the document an urgent message from Philipp Scheidemann, who was a Socialist member without portfolio in the Imperial Cabinet, was handed to the Emperor. He read it with a shiver. Then he signed the paper, saying:

"It may be for the good of Germany."

The Emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he received the news of the latest events in the empire.

News of Emperor William's abdication was received Saturday afternoon in Berlin with general rejoicing, which was tempered by the fear that it had come too late.

The Socialists are demanding that every dynasty in Germany be suppressed and all the princes exiled.

It is believed that King Ludwig of Bavaria and King Frederick August of Saxony also have abdicated.

BASEL, Nov. 10.—Wilhelm II, the reigning King of the monarchy of Wurttemberg, abdicated on Friday night.

### Ludwig, After Flight, Returns to Munich To Save Sick Queen

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—A Berlin dispatch received here says:

"Advices from Munich are to the effect that the King of Bavaria, with his daughters and his son, Crown Prince Rupprecht, departed in motor cars Thursday night for an unknown destination. The Soldiers and Workmen's councils occupy the royal residences. Later it was said the King returned to the castle to take the Queen, who was ill, away from the excited city."

"The revolution here has been won brilliantly. There has been an almost entire absence of bloodshed. Strikes have resulted in a complete cessation of all work. Various regiments have gone over to the soldiers' and workmen's organizations in quick succession. Apart from some insignificant cases of shooting there has been complete quiet."

"Order prevails and the military patrols already have been withdrawn. Great jubilation and enthusiasm prevails throughout the city."

"A dispatch received from Karlsruhe says that Grand Duke Friedrich has issued a proclamation declaring that the Landtag will be summoned November 15 to change the Constitution."

"Another dispatch from Stuttgart announces that the King of Wurttemberg announces in a proclamation he shall never serve as a hindrance to the development of the wishes of the people."

"The Soldiers and Workmen's Council has been established at Düsseldorf and has issued a proclamation that plunderers will be shot and that no strikes will be permitted. The revolution there has passed without disturbance."

### Frau Krupp's Husband Is Son of a Former Philadelphia Woman

Bertha Krupp, owner of the great Krupp gun works at Essen, and her husband, Lieutenant Gustav Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, whose names were reported yesterday, were married in 1906.

Bertha Krupp, with her sister, Barbara, inherited the millions accumulated by their father, Friedrich Alfred Krupp (1831-1902); their grandfather, Alfred Krupp (1812-87), and their great-grandfather, Friedrich Krupp (1787-1829), who founded the colossal ordnance factory as a small forge in Essen in 1816. Bertha was born in Hugel March 29, 1886.

It was while on a journey to Rome in 1906 that she met Herr von Bohlen, then secretary of the Prussian Legation to the Vatican. His father, Dr. von Bohlen and Halbach, was once Minister for the Grand Duchy of Baden at Berlin before the days of the empire.

Both the Bohlen and Halbach families have connections in the United States. The mother of Lieutenant von Bohlen was formerly Miss Sophie Bohlen, of Philadelphia. The grandfather of Bertha Krupp's husband on one side was an officer on the Northern side in the Civil War, while his other grandfather made a fortune in the United States and returned with it to Baden, his native state.

Herr von Bohlen studied law in Lausanne, Switzerland and Heidelberg. He passed his military service as a member of a regiment of Baden dragoons at Bruchsal. He entered the diplomatic service in 1897 and served at Washington, Peking and the Vatican. After his marriage to Bertha Krupp took over the active management of the gun factory.

### Palace of Austrians Stormed by Mob in Hungarian Capital

BASEL, Nov. 10.—The palace of the Austrian delegation at Budapest has been stormed by a mob, which threw down the Austrian exchange, according to a Vienna dispatch received here.

### Atrocities Rouse Ire of U. S. Editors

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A party of American editors, who arrived in London in October, have returned after a fortnight's trip to France and Belgium. They visited Lill and other evacuated towns a few hours after the Germans left and are burning with indignation over the German treatment of the French and Belgians.

They declare themselves for reparation to the last dollar of what the occupied countries have suffered.

### Ebert a Pan-Germanist, Paris "Temps" Declares

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The "Temps" to-day concludes a sketch of Friedrich Ebert, the new German Chancellor, as follows:

"He shares the ruling passions of the German. He is a type of pan-German Socialist, not to say an imperialist."

### The mails are slow aren't they? Christmas Cards should be selected now. As usual, we have our big room open and ready to receive you

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### Carl Mays Twirled Well Against Athletics

Carl Mays, the submarine shooter of the Red Sox, was the most successful pitcher in the American League yesterday against the Mack men, winning five and losing but one of his battles with Connie's crew.

Cicotte was the only twirler to win four from them, and the following three: Ruth, Johnson, of Washington; Morton, Coveleskie, of Boston; Love, Ayres, Dausa, Enzman, of Cleveland, and Danforth.

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